THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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THE SOMERSET HERALD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1847.

THE TEEMING WEST.

We received a few days since, a letter from a friend in Adams county, Ill., in which the writer describes that part of the West as being beautiful and fertile in the extreme. On an area of three and a half miles square, he says, there was raised the last season, about 30,000 bushels of wheat and a like quantity of corn, besides heavy crops of oats and grass. One farmer alone had 2,000 bushels of wheat, and another had 1,600 bushels. All this is the product of prairie land, just brought under cultivation.

Quincy, the seat of justice for Adams county, is on the east bank of the Mississippi, on a bluff, 150 miles above St. Louis, and 40 below the Mississippi Rapids. The town is handsomely built, with a large public square in the centre, inclosed, and planted with trees. An extensive business is carried on at this place, as may be inferred from the fact, mentioned by our correspondent, that at one flouring mill alone, there were manufactured in 4 months, commencing last August, 14,000 barrels of flour, and that not unfrequently from 4,000 to 6,000 bushels of wheat are sold at the several mills and trading houses in and near the town in a single day. Truly, the West is a great country.

UNITED STATES STOCK IN THE CHES. & OHIO CANAL.

The following we copy from the Cumberland Civilian of the 26th ult.

On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Andrew Stewart of Pa., gave notice that at an early day he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the conditional transfer of the stock held by the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company on terms to secure the early completion of that work to Cumberland.

We trust that this important measure will receive the approbation of Congress, and speedily become a law. Mr. Stewart deserves, and will receive, the thanks of the friends of the Canal, for this evidence of interest in the success of that noble improvement.

IOWA SENATORS.

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th ultimo says:

The Legislature of Iowa failed to meet in joint session on the 5th instant, to elect Senators in Congress. The election stood adjourned to that day, but the Locofoco members of the Senate, fearing the result, refused to meet the House in joint session, and it is now probable that no election will take place at the present session. If this should be the result, then the State will be without Senators for two years to come, because the next session of the Legislature will not be held until November, 1848, and the Governor cannot make temporary appointments, as, the office never having been filled, no vacancies can be said to have taken place.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Sangamo Journal says, the Canal report has not yet been made, but that, since the re-commencement of the work, $604,000 have been expended upon it, and that the estimate for its completion is a trifle more than $707,000. The bondholders will, therefore, be able to finish the work for about $1,300,000, which is less by about $300,000 than the original estimate. It is believed that the work will be completed by next September.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A few nights since, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, a committee of gentlemen volunteered to obtain subscriptions of 1500 shares of stock to the Central Railroad, that number being still necessary to secure the charter. The committee reported on Saturday night, and announced with no little satisfaction, that they had obtained subscriptions to 2,227 shares.—The result is indeed most creditable, and while we thank the committee on behalf of our citizens, we also venture to congratulate the community at large. This great work may now be regarded as fairly commenced.

The Legislature will, no doubt, now afford every facility to this company to enable them to prosecute this great Pennsylvania work, and insure its completion at the earliest practicable day, by the prompt passage of such additional laws, or amendments to the original act, as may be required.—*Har. Int.*

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE ARMY.

We are among those who have been slow to believe, though it has been frequently charged, that animosity was cherished by the Administration towards General TAYLOR, because we could not conceive any motives, even of party policy, for such hostility against a citizen who has unquestionably rendered distinguished service to his country, and entrenched himself thereby safely in the public esteem. But it cannot be doubted, considering the recency of the fact of the publication of the Letter of Gen. TAYLOR, that the "General Order" published in our columns to-day has direct reference to that officer.

How many hundreds of unofficial Letters from Officers of the Army, of every grade, up to that of Gen. TAYLOR, have been published all over the country within the last year, without calling forth any rebuke from the Executive! So far from it, have not many of such letters been published, without a lisp of disapprobation, in the newspaper in this city which is the recognised organ of the Government; published not only without any expression of dissatisfaction, but, on the contrary, with high commendations? As late as in that paper of yesterday morning we find precisely such a Letter from "an officer of Gen. WOOL's command." We do not say that the Regulation which has been thus waked up from a sleep of more than twenty years—which had been in fact disused so long as to become obsolete—may not be in itself, as a general rule, a proper one. But we do say that it has not been heretofore considered as an order to be strictly observed; in proof of which many instances can be remembered, in which it has not been regarded, nor has the departure from it been visited with any reproof, much less with such a public rebuke as that conveyed in the revival and republication, obviously with that intent, of the Regulation of 1825.

The EFFECT, besides, of the promulgation of the order at the present particular moment, is that of EX POST FACTO legislation; a proceeding directly against the spirit of liberty, and so recognised by the organic law of the Republic.—NAT. INT.

ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Jan. 28, 1847

The following Regulation has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 28, 1847.

The President of the United States directs that paragraph 650 of the General Regulations for the Army, established on the 1st of March, 1825, and not included among those published January 25, 1841, be now republished, and that its observance as a part of the General Regulations be strictly enjoined upon the Army.

By order of the President,
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

The following is the paragraph of the General Regulations for the Army established on the 1st of March, 1825, referred to above:

"650. Private letters or reports relative to military marches and operations are frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the army. They are therefore strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

By order: W. G. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FIRES IN OHIO.

On the night of the 23d ult., twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed by fire at Chilicothe. They were mostly small frames, occupied as stores and mechanic shops, and composed the block known as Hollow's Row, which had been standing for many years.

At Ripley, Ohio, on the 21st ult., a fire broke out in the iron foundry of Beatty & Burt, which was destroyed, together with the mercantile house of McMiller & Reynolds and other buildings.

VESSELS FOR EUROPE.

Vessels for Europe were never in greater demand in Philadelphia than at this time. Freights have advanced enormously since the arrival of the steamer.

NO MORE!

Flow on, sad stream, unto the sea,
Thou flowest on as ever;
But the heart most dear, no more is here,
Forever and forever.

No more! I hear it in the pines,
Through which the night winds roar,
These stars will shine in eyes of thine
No more, O, never more.

Sigh on! sad autumn wind sigh on!
She lies in the grass beneath,—
I make my moan by her grave alone,
For the violets have here breath.

O, lonely night! O, wandering moon!
Hast thou no word for me?
O, love and sorrow! O, day and morrow!
Must ye forever be?

FROM MEXICO.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

We lay before our readers the following letter, which tells its own story too well to need any commment. It is but just, however, to its heroic writer, whose courage and judgment are equalled only by his honesty and modesty, to state that it was written to a near friend and relative, now resident in this city, endeared to him by very many years of personal intimacy, to whom he unbosoms all his purposes, opinions and feelings, without the least reserve. This friend would not have taken the liberty of making public a communication of this nature, did not the recent manifestations of the envious malignity of the Administration and its servants and friends towards the man who alone has saved them and their country from the consequences of their rashness, ignorance and incapacity, make it necessary and just that the object of their base detraction should, at this critical moment be heard in his own defence, by the whole people, in his own simple and honest language.

We have more of this sort to communicate, and shall soon be able to show that, in his defence against his own secret personal enemies and selfish detractors, as well as against the armed enemies of his country, the old hero of the Rio Grande is ever "ROUGH AND READY."—*New York Express.*

HD. QRS. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, OR INVASION, Monterey, Mexico, Nov. 9. '46.

My dear *******

Your very kind and acceptable letter of the 31st of August, ******** reached me only a short time since, for which I beg leave to tender to you my sincere thanks. [A few confidential remarks on certain public transactions are here omitted.]

After considerable apparent delay on the part of the Qr. Master's Department, in getting steamboats into the Rio Grande adapted to its navigation, I succeeded towards the latter part of August, in throwing forward to Camargo, (a town situated on the San Juan river, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande, on the west side, nearly 500 miles from Brazos by water and 200 by land, and 140 from this place,) a considerable depot of provisions, ordnance, amunition and forage, and then, having brought together an important portion of my command. I determined on moving on this place. Accordingly, after collecting 1700 pack-mules, with their attendants and conductors, in the enemy's country, (the principal means of transportation for our provisions, baggage, &c.,) I left on the 5th of September, to join my advance, which had preceded mo a few days to Serralvo, a small village 75 miles on the route, which I did on the 9th, and, after waiting there a few days for some of the corps to get up, moved on and reached here on the 19th, with 6250 men,—2700 regulars, the balance volunteers. For what took place afterwards, I must refer you to my several reports--particularly to my detailed one of the 9th ult. I do not believe the authorities at Washington are at all satisfied with my conduct in regard to the terms of the capitulation entered into with the Mexican commander, which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, and copied into various other newspapers. I have this moment received an answer to my despatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, (and the circumstances attending the same,) from the Secretary of War, stating that "it was regretted by the President that it was not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander, in regard to giving up the city,"—adding that "the circumstances which dictated, no doubt justified the change." Although the terms of capitulation may be considered too liberal on our part by the President and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter,) yet, on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course I pursued.

The proposition on part of Gen. Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our government had proposed to his to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew was the case, without knowing the result.) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, and which he [Gen Ampudia] had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If so, I considered the further effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was also considerably larger than ours: and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could, any night, have abandoned the city, at once entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat, do what we could! Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should in all probability, have lost fifty or one hundred men in killed, besides the wounded,—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification, a short distance from the city, which, if carried with the bayonet, must have been taken at a great sacrifice of life; and, with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery, it would have required twenty or twenty-five days to take it by regular approaches.

That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under the direction of skilful engineers,—their works garnished with forty-two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition garrisoned by 7000 regular and 2000 irregular troops, in addition to some thousand citizens capable of, (and no doubt actually) bearing arms, and aiding in its defence,—to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of artillery—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the times.

I am decidedly opposed to carrying the war beyond Saltillo in this direction, which place has been entirely abandoned by the Mexican forces, all of whom have been concentrated at San Luis Potosi; and I shall lose no time in taking possession of the former, as soon as the cessation of hostilities referred to expires,—which I have notified the Mexican authorites will be the case on the 13th inst., by direction of the President of the United States.

If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and General Scott) under the necessity of "conquering a peace," and that by taking the capital of the country,—we must go to Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march on the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction, I consider out of the question. But, admitting that we conquer a peace by doing so,—say, at the end of the next twelve months—will the amount of blood and treasure, which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not,—especially, if the country we subdue is to be given up, and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States.

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo, deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is best to be done. It seems to me that the most judicious course to be pursued on our part would be to take possession at once of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume General Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and the Californias, and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country"—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war; at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace, provided there is a Government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which I fear will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States—say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties)—I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than two hundred miles beyond our depots on the Rio Grande—a very long line on which to keep up supplies (over a land route, in a country like this) for a large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which will be frightful to contemplate when closely looked into.

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico is three hundred miles; one hundred and forty badly watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses. I have informed the War Department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to ensure success if we move on that place, (a city containing a population of 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides the citizens, an army of 50,000,) a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war.

In regard to the armistice, which would have expired by limitation in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move even now, had the enemy continued to occupy Saltillo; for, strange to say, the first wagon which has reached me since the declaration of war was on the 2d instant, the same day on which I received from Washington an acknowledgment of my despatch announcing the taking of Monterey; and then I received only one hundred and thirty-five; so that I have been, since May last, completely crippled, and am still so, for want of transportation. After raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack-mule and other means of transportation, I could bring here only 80,000 rations, (fifteen days' supply,) with a moderate supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c., to do which all the corps had to leave behind a portion of their camp equippage necessary for their comfort; and, in some instances among the volunteers, their personal baggage. I moved in such a way, and with such limited means that, had I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse. I did so to sustain the Administration. * * * *

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left their respective States to join me in June, the latter has just reached Camargo; the former had not got to Matamoras at the latest dates from there. Admitting that they will be as long in returning as in getting here, (to say nothing of the time necessary to recruit their horses,) and were to be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico but a very short time.

The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is situated on the San Juan river, where it comes out of the mountains—the city (which contains a population of about twelve thousand) being in part surrounded by them—at the head of a large and beautiful valley. The houses are of stone in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which, with their strongly enclosed yards gardens in high stone walls, all looped for musketry, make them each a fortress within itself. It is the most important place in Northern Mexico, (or on the east side of Sierra Madre,) commanding the only pass or road for carriages from this side, between it and the Gulf of Mexico, to the table-lands of the Sierra, by or through which the city of Mexico can be reached.

I much fear I shall have exhausted your patience before you get half through this long and uninteresting letter. If so, you can only commit it to the flames, and think no more about it, as I write in great haste, besides being interrupted every five minutes; so that you must make great allowances for blots, interlineations, and blunders, as well as want of connexion in many parts of the same.

Be so good as to present me most kindly to your excellent lady, and accept my sincere wishes for your continued health, prosperity, and fame.

I remain, truly and sincerely,
your friend,
Z. TAYLOR.

NEXT PRESIDENCY.

On the 8th of January, the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature held a meeting in the capitol at Jefferson city, and adopted resolutions recommending a national convention, to be held in Baltimore on the first Monday in May 1848, to nominate President and Vice President of the United States. Hon. Thomas Hart Benton was recommended by the meeting to the democracy of the nation, as a proper candidate for the next Presidency.

A Whig meeting in Missouri has nominated the Hon. John J. Crittenden for President.—Pa. Int.

The Monmouth Intelligencer announces the death, at the residence of his daughter, at Point Pleasant, in that county, on Friday the 15th ultimo, of John Chamberlain, in his 105th year. He was a revolutionary pensioner, and raised eleven children, whose offspring amount to 175—children, grand, great, and great grand.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

MATAMORAS, January 9, 1847.

General SCOTT returned here on the 6th instant from Camargo. He told me that every thing was quiet above, and no probability of any hostile collision at present. He said for the next ten or fifteen days he should be at the Brazos Santiago, and in this place. He was asked in my hearing to what point he would go when he should leave here; he replied to the point circumstances should make it necessary at the time. No one is authorized to say on what point he will move, or when he will go.

The various regiments in depot along the river for months past are under orders to march as soon as the new troops coming out shall arrive to relieve them.—Generals TAYLOR and PATTERSON are marching on Victoria, and must soon be there, if not already arrived. The engineers, with the pioneers and their escort, had at the last accounts nearly reached Victoria, on the route General TAYLOR is marching, not having met the least opposition. There is no positive information from the column of General PATTERSON since he left San Fernando. There is no doubt of his advancing in safety.

It will be gratifying to the friends of General SCOTT to learn that he is very well received by the troops. His commanding and military appearance, combined with the suavity of his manners, has dispelled the prejudices and opinions of many who had never seen him. Gen. TAYLOR—that sturdy old soldier—is much gratified to learn of the arrival of the General-in-chief of our armies. He has fame enough to prevent any fears of a rival, and is gallant and generous enough to be willing to share opportunities for distinction with a brother officer as brave and as generous as himself. There will be no rivalry between Generals SCOTT and TAYLOR but upon one point, and that will be, who can best serve the country.

My information from Saltillo is to the 29th ultimo, and from Monterey two days later. A correspondent, speaking of the message of the President of Mexico, says "it breathes war, but with becoming diffidence." The best-informed inhabitants at Saltillo and Monterey are of opinion the Congress will accept the proposition of our President to appoint ministers to negotiate, and say they are for a peace. Here the message excites no sensation, so far as can be yet seen.

General BUTLER commands at Saltillo, and has the brigades of WOOL, WORTH, and LANE, besides the artillery and dragoon corps in that neighborhood. There is no apprehension of any attack. The main body of the Mexican army was still at San Luis. General MARSHALL has the chief military command about Monterey, whilst Colonel GARLAND continues to govern the city.

General TAYLOR, it is said, arrived at Linares on the 30th ultimo. If so, he has reached Victoria before this time.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.

The editor of the Spanish paper in New Orleans, who was recently appointed one of Gen. Scott's aids, but whose commission was subsequently revoked, gives the subjoined as the new plan of operations against Mexico, under Gen. Scott, and we notice that letters from Washington state that it may be relied on as correct:

Gen. Taylor, instead of moving upon San Luis Potosi, will repair to Saltillo, where he will remain for a short period. Gen. Scott, after having made some arrangements on the Rio Grande, will hasten to Tampico, where he will assume the command of 7,000 volunteers recently called out and ordered to assemble at that point. From Tampico Gen. Scott will march towards Vera Cruz, and Gen. Taylor will make a simultaneous movement towards Tampico with all the troops he can muster, after leaving sufficient force to garrison Saltillo, Monterey, Victoria, &c., and in union with Gen. Worth's division, will join Gen. Scott, who will have at his command the new military arm of rocketeers and howitzeers.

At the proper moment, fifteen or sixteen vessels of the American Squadron, with a force of from 230 to 300 guns of all sizes and calibres, will appear off San Juan d'Ulloa, and begin the attack upon the castle. According to the new plan of operations, the land forces will rendevous at the mouth of the river Antigua which empties into the Gulf a short distance to the North of Vera Cruz and ascend the same to where the main road to Jalapa crosses it. If this plan be speedily put into execution, there can be no doubt but that Vera Cruz and the castle will as speedily fall into the power of the American forces; but if any faith be put in Santa Anna's declarations, it is plain, he will be able to cut off the advance of General Taylor from Saltillo.

The suit of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, in which she obtained a verdict of $17,000,000 in the district of Louisiana, is shortly to come before the Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal.

29TH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Correspondence of the Pa. Inquirer.

MOVEMENTS AFFECTING GEN. TAYLOR—THE TEN REGIMENTS.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1847.

Mr. Sevier presented the credentials of his colleague, re-elected for six years by the Legislature of Arkansas.

Mr. Jarnigan introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and his army for their gallantry at Monterey.

Mr, Lewis moved to take up the Indian Appropriation Bill, but the motion did not prevail. Mr. Jarnigan said the bill needed several amendments.

The bill granting donation rights to settlers in Oregon, was, after strenuous opposition, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Army Bill was then taken up.

The amendment of Mr. Hannegan, offered yesterday, which was pending when the Senate adjourned, was agreed to.

It gives 160 acres of land to all who serve twelve months, unless sooner discharged by sickness or wounds, and in case of being killed or dying of wounds received in battle, go to wife, or child, or father, or mother, or legal representatives.

An amendment was adopted, providing that the land warrants shall not be located on any land actually settled and cultivated, nor interfere with pre-emption rights.

After debate, this amendment was agreed to—27 to 10.

Mr. Johnson moved to add a section, giving eighty acres to the six months' men. Negatived 18 to 16.

After several ineffectual motions to adjourn, Mr. Simmons renewed his amendment, giving the soldier the option of taking 160 acres, or a treasury certificate for $100, bearing 6 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. Agreed to, 21 to 20.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was amended, so as to provide that the lands shall not go into the hands of administrators or assignees, but to the heirs at law. Yeas 21—nays 18.

The amendment of Mr. Corwin, thus amended, was then agreed to.

The bill on motion of Mr. Benton, was further amended, so as to provide for four quarter-masters, ten assistant quartermasters, and one regimental quarter-master for each regiment, the latter to be appointed by the President alone.

Several other amendments were proposed and rejected, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

After a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, to introduce the following resolutions, was the business first in order this morning. Mr. Cocke asked leave of the House to introduce the following joint resolution;

Resolved unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented to Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Gen. Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated o Gent Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

Objection being made to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Cocke moved to suspend the rules.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, 136 to 28—so the resolutions were received and read twice, when Mr. Farren, of Ohio, moved to amend the first, by adding the following:

"Engaged as it was and still is in a war commenced and forced upon us by Mexico, and continued by us in defence of the honor, and in vindication of the just rights of the United States, assailed as both have been by repeated and flagrant acts, on the part of Mexico, of insult, outrages, and finally of invasion of one of the States of this Union.

This amendment Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, moved still further to amend, by adding the following proviso:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey."

The amendment to the amendment was accepted by Mr. Farren; and the amendment as amended then adopted by the House—yeas 110, nays 70.

The vote being taken by yeas and nays on ordering the resolutions as amended to a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative, 106 to 64.

The resolutions were accordingly read a third time, and a motion to lay on the table decided in the negative by a large majority.

The resolutions were then passed—yeas 103, nays 62.

Mr. Cocke moved to amend the title, so that it should read, a resolution of *censure*, instead of a resolution of thanks, to Gen Taylor, his officers and men.—This motion, however; was decided in the negative—yeas 1, nays 117!

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution, calling on the President for all correspondence with General Taylor which had not yet been published; also, with the Quarter Master General in relation to transportation for General Taylor's army; and also, the reports of Generals Hamer & Quitman, 21st of September, of the operations of their respective brigades.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the rules suspended, 144 to 29. Having been read, Mr. Ashmun moved to amend the resolution by including a call for all information relative to the return of Santa Anna from Havanna to Mexico, so far as the President was connected therewith; whether we have now any diplomatic representative to Mexico, if not, when his function ceased, and if we have, who, and what his compensation?

Mr. Ashmun made a speech in support of his amendment, and charged the Administration with hostility to Gen. Taylor. Mr. Douglass replied, insisting that the acts of the President proved the contrary. He was followed by Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, who moved the previous question, but without action thereon, the House adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A destructive fire broke out on Sunday afternoon a little before five o'clock, at the leather store of W. W. Keen & Co., near the corner of Chesnut st. and Strawberry alley. It is probable that the flames had been smothering for several hours, as when first discovered, the smoke burst forth in dense, black volumes from the windows of the store and drying-houses in the alley. The State House bell was rung, and in a few minutes several engines were on the spot, and every exertion was made to subdue the fire. It had, however, previously obtained so much headway, that the flames soon blazed through the upper windows and roof, communicating at the same time with the front premises on Chesnut street. At half past 5 o'clock, a portion of the front wall and a side wall in Strawberry alley fell with a tremendous crash, partly outwards, while a portion tumbliug on a frame building back, crushed almost to the earth. The scene for a few moments was a fearful one—the rush being general to escape from the still falling ruins. A fireman in the midst of the alarm, while standing on an engine, took off his hat and waved it in the air, by which action, the assembled crowd were apparently assured that no live had been lost.

Several portions of wall and roof continued to fall during the next hour, but without injury to any one. Before six o'clock, the torrents of water that were poured upon the burning mass, produced an evident effect, and the conflagration was soon after subdued, although at one time it blazed many feet high above all the adjoining roofs, and over a considerable extent of ground. We have since learned that on the first falling of the wall, several firemen were injured—one seriously; but although rumors were circulated to the effect that one or two lives had been lost, yet we could not ascertain that they were well founded. The building in which the fire originated was wholly destroyed, and several of the adjoining houses were more or less injured, either by fire or water. Great credit is due to the firemen for their active and efficient exertions.

The Chief Surgeon of the Fire Department was on the ground, and rendered efficient aid to the injured.—Bic. Reporter.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

From the report of the Superintendant of Common Schools we learn the following facts. The whole number of schools, 7096. Average No. of Months taught, 5. No. of male teachers, 5775. Female, 2693. Average pay of male teachers, $17 02½. Female, $10 09½.—No. of male scholars, 188,138. Female, 150,667. We observe by this, a greater attention to the teaching of male children than female, the proportion being as 5 to 4. The average cost of each scholar per month is 41 cts. This cheapness must show the great advantage of the public school system.

The expenditures for school houses in 1836 and $202,230. In 1846, $60,969. Expenses for teaching in 1836 when there were 139,604 Scholars, $498,071. Do. in 1836 when there were 338,805 Scholars, $486,475. This exhibits a great improvement in the economy of the Schools, and one deserving of notice.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The contest in this State for the Whig candidate for the next Governor's election we are pleased to see, is conducted with excellent feeling and good nature, giving an earnest that whoever is the nominee, he will receive the cordial support of the whole party. The friends of Gen. IRVIN are quite sanguine of success, but private advices from Harrisburgh induces us to believe that Mr. COOPER's chances are very flattering. We understand he is gaining ground daily, and will come into the Convention with a formidable host of friends. The nomination of Mr. Cooper would be highly acceptable to the people of this county, with whom he is a great favorite; a large majority of the Whig party, and of the delegates of the late Convention, as far as we have had an opportunity of learning their opinion, being decidedly in his favor.—Pitts. Gaz.

Dogwood, observes an eminent author, may readily be distinguished by its peculiar BARK.

FROM THE VOLUNTEERS.

ATROCITIES OF THE "KILLERS." RESIGNATION OF CAPT. HILL.

The North American of this morning gives the following extract of a letter, dated.

SHIP RUSSEL GLOVER, OFF THE MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 17th, 1847.

Our stay in New Orleans has been a very disagreeable one, owing to the conduct of some outlaws, "the Killers," in Capt. Hill's company. By these acts, our regiment becomes the terror of our whole vicinity. They entered houses, turned out the owners and their families and attempted indignities upon the females. On the evening of the 11th, they entered the house of a Frenchman, and broke into the chamber of his daughter, when he fired and shot two of them.—Captain Hill came up with a detachment of fifty men, and took the rest to prison. The evening before we left N. Orleans, they entered his tent and attempted to murder him, but the guard fortunately came up and rescued him. The next day he threw up his commission and left for Washington. This state of things must now cease, as we are about entering the enemy's country; martial law will be instantly enforced.

STRANGE VISITORS.—CARRIER PIGEONS.

On the 10th of November last, when the ship Clarissa Andrews, Captain Colby, recently arrived at this port, was in latitude 42, 18—longitude 17, 55, a carrier pigeon flew on board and on the day after the 11th, latitude 44 26 longitude 20 20, another alighted on the vessel; both were easily secured. The position of the Clarrissa Andrews on the latter day, with regard to terra firma was—Cape Finnisterre, (Spain) the nearest point, bearing about E. S. E. 400 miles distant; and the Land's East, (England.) N. E. by E. 670 miles. The wind at the time was fresh and strong from the South, foggy and cloudy weather. The birds have the distinct characteristics of their race, but bore no note or label about them. These adventurous travellers were no doubt blown off their direct course, by a heavy gale of wind, and in the wild waste of waters of waters over which they were wandering, they gladly came down on the first object which offered them a resting place. They are now in possession of a gentleman of this city, and are beautiful specimens of the breed. —*New Orleans Times.*

LOSS OF THE BRUNETTE.

Letters from New Orleans, dated Jan. 23d, give an account of the loss of this fine boat, Captain Smith, at Tunica Bend, on her way up to this port, with the following cargo:

52 hhds sugar, 200 bbls molasses, Bagaley & Smith—150 do, 52 hhds sugar, Burbridge, Wilson & Co.—30 do, 115 bbls molasses, Hutchison & Co., and some other small items not mentioned.

She struck a "Polk Stalk" about 1 o'clock in the morning (date not mentioned,) and was immediately run ashore where she sunk in shallow water. 50 hhds of sugar had been got out in a flat, but was damaged by a rain falling at the time.—Most of her cargo would be saved in a damaged state. Her Engines, Cabin furniture, and upper works generally would also be saved.

The boat and cargo, were fully insured in this city and one or two Philadelphia offices. The Wyoming took the clerk of the Brunette from the wreck to New Orleans.—Pitts. Gaz.

FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Joseph's (Mo.) Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from Santa Fe. The St. Louis Reveille places no reliance whatever on the rumor. It says: "We place no reliance whatever on the rumor. A city has never yet been occupied by an invading force without similar panics being spread. A strange climate, confinement, and a lack of usual comforts, we think, will sufficiently account for any illness which may prevail."

There is a rumor in the city to-day that the Spaniards have poisoned the flour and meal used by the army, which is said to be the cause of so many deaths. The poison consists of some vegetable substance, with not enough strength in it to produce instant death, but just enough to derange the digestive organs, and prevent medicine from operating on the system.—If the rumor should prove true, it will be difficult to prevent acts of violence. If true, the wretches must die.

PROVISIONS IN THE WEST.

Some of our readers will no doubt be surprised at the very low prices at which bread-stuffs and prsvisions are sold in many of our western towns and cities.—Thus at Galena, January 15th, fresh pork sold at $2,00 per 100 lbs, wheat 45c per bushel, corn 20c to 22c per bushel, and oats 18c to 20c per bushel. At Hennepin, in the same State and at the same time, the best wheat sold from 40c to 45c per bushel, oats from 12c to 15, corn 12c to 15, potatoes 12c to 15c beef from $2,-00 to $2,50 per 100 lbs, butter from 10c to 12c per lb, and wood $1,25 to 1,50 per cord.—Bic. Reporter.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate this morning, fixing Tuesday, the 16th of March, as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature. The House will doubtless concur in this resolution; and if the Members continue to work as they have done thus far, they will be ready to adjourn by this time. This is emphatically a WORKING Legislature.—*Har. Intelligencer.*

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

On the 21st ultimo, at the head of the Southwest Pass, in the Mississippi river, the steam tow-boat *Phenix* exploded all six of her boilers, killing and wounding a number of persons. She had in tow, at the time of the accident, three vessels—the barque *Leotine* and ship *Manchester* alongside, and the ship *Ironsides* astern. On board the Phenix there were *eight* persons killed; one on the Leotine, *nine*; and on the Manchester, *two*; besides others seriously injured. The Leotine had one hundred and twenty-six German emigrants on board, and was almost wrecked by the explosion. The Manchester was also considerably damaged.

DEPARTURE OF VIRGINIA TROOPS.

Four companies of the Virginia Regiment including the one which contained a number of Philadelphians, left Old Point Comfort on Tuesday last, in the May Flower, Capt. Hichcock, for the seat of war—the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Randolph. Other companies will be ready to embark in a few days, in the Victory. The Richmond Republican says:

"The May Flower has 333 officers and men on board, and all very comfortably fixed. The Victory is a new vessel, and has fine accomodations for 250 men. The berths, (as we learn from Col. Hamtranck, who had himself inspected them,) are wide, and will contain two men each, and all on board are very much pleased. They have 40 day's rations on board, and a double supply of water. In two weeks these companies will probably be on the banks of "The Rio Grande."

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

In the Senate of the U. S. on Friday last, Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from the editor of a daily paper in Cincinnati asking Congress to invest him with power to form a Company to extend the magnetic telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. M. read a letter from the petitioner, saying that his project was easily practicable, would cost no more per mile than the erection of the telegraph on land, and could be completed in three weeks after its commencement. He further states that any amount of money can be raised for the purpose as soon as Congress shall have sanctioned the formation of the company.—*Har. Int.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The following announcement is made in the Washington Fountain:

To the editor of the Washington Fountain:

Sir: We respectfully submit to the consideration of the Whig National Nominating Convention, and of the American people, without respect to party, the illustrious name of Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, the hero of the Rio Grande, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.—Many Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 28 1847.

Volunteers now in the service, according to the latest returns, number 931 officers, 14,555 non-commissioned officers, mucisians and privates. The whole number mustered and retained in service (a number of companies were received but immediately discharged,) was 266 companies, comprising 998 officers and 22,950 non-commissioned officers and privates. Number killed in action, 57.—Wounded mortally, 16. Died of decease, 672. Discharged, 2202. Deserted, 331. From the Missouri, Tennessee and Texas companies no returns have been received since the first muster—the number of deaths, discharges, &c,, is therefore not known.—*Pitts. Chron.*

EMIGRATION.—The New York Courier is informed that Mr. Thomas Rawlings, who is interested in a Society to aid Emigrants from Europe to this country, has received instructions from England to reserve 150,000 acres of a large tract of land in Western Virginia, for settlers from Wales, most of whom intend to emigrate in the spring. Mr. R. has control of these lands for this purpose, by an arrangement with the owners, and is doing much to advance the interests, and improve the condition of European emigrants.

"AID AND COMFORT."

A resolution was offered in the Missouri Senate on the 8th of January for firing 29 guns in honor of the victories of Palo Alto, Resacca de la Palma and Monterey—*and rejected by the unanimous vote of the Locos!* Had the Whigs done so, what a cry there would have been of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy!—Lancaster Union.

On Tuesday morning the freight agent at Albany sent off one hundred and sixty six cars for Boston, laden with flour, pork, &c. This is the largest train ever sent on the Boston and Albany Railroad.

OUR RAILROADS IN FULL.—The total length ol railway now actually constructed and in operation in the United States, amounts to a little over 5000 miles, of which 500 consists in short lines connected with coal companies and private establishments; leaving 4,500 of swift steam conveyance.

CARGOES FOR EUROPE.

About 80 vessels were loading at New York, on Saturday, with provisions for Europe; and an equal number were loading at New Orleans on the 20 ult., with similar cargoes. As many more are loading in other ports for a similar purpose.

The east wing of the College at Carlisle was burnt recently.

The favorite street song of the Philadelphia b'hoys is said to be the following:—

Old Zack's at Monterey,
Bring out your Santa Ann-*er!*
For every time we raise a gun
Down goes a Mexican-*er!*

Old Zack's in Mexico,
Bring out your James K. Polk-*ers?*
"For every time he lifts his pen
Down goes the locofoc-*ers!*

A soldier who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who laid near, with both legs shot off, immediately sung out—"Bad luck to the like of ye—do ye think that nobody is kilt but yourself!"

On Friday last the house of John Connor, in the township of Lanak, Canada, was burnt to the ground. He perished in the flames, with his wife, five children, and servant girl.

MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.—The subscription for a cotton factory at Augusta, has benn filled, exceeding $100,000.—This is the way to carry on the contest with the North, amicably and efficiently.

A railroad has been projected to run from St Louis to Indianapolis, which will cut off the large angle tormed by the Ohio and Mississippi, and greatly shorten the route from St. Louis east.

A cock pit has been opened at Matamoras, where there are fights on three days of every week—Tuesday, Thursduys and Sundays. On Sunday, 13th of December, there was to be a prize fight for $100.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$6 00	a	6 25
Wheat,	per bushel,	80	a	0 90
Rye,	"	50	a	0 60
Corn,	"	50	a	0 60
Oats,	"	30	a	0 35
Potatoes	"	00	a	0 37
Apples,	"	0 00	a	0 00
" dried	"	50		75
Peaches dried	"	0 75	a	1 00
Butter,	per pound,	00	a	0 00
Beef,	"	4	a	0 5
Veal,	"	5	a	0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25	a	1 50
Eggs,	"	15	a	0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7		0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 75	a	4 0[illegible]
Wheat	0 50	a	0 55
Rye		a	37
Corn	31	a	37
Oats	20	a	25
Barley,	33	a	40
Bacon, hams, per lb	0	a	0
Pork	00	a	00
Lard,	6	a	7
Tallow, rendered	7	a	00
" rough	5	a	00
Butter, in kegs,	7	a	8
" roll,	9	a	10
Cheese Western Reserve	6	a	7
" Goshen,	00	a	10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 12	a	2 00
" dried per bushel,	50	a	62
Peaches,	1 37	a	1 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00	a	00
" Neshannocks		a	62
Seeds, Clover	3 25	a	3 50
" Timothy	1 25	a	1 50
" Flaxseed	75	a	0 00
Wool	20	a	28

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	¾
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	25	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	¾	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	¾	Sciota	"
Lewistown	¾	Lancaster	10
Middletown	¾	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	¾	Granville	45
Erie bank	¾	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers'		Urbana	45
Bank, Waynesburg	"	MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	5
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¾
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Bank of Westminster	"

Somerset county SS.

AT an adjourned Orphan's Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset on the 23d day of November A. D. 1846, before the Honerable Judges thereof

ON motion of *J. F. Cox*, Esq., the court granted a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Christian Shocky, deceased, to appear at an adjoured Orphan's couat to be held at Somerset, on the 3d Monday of February, 1847, and show cause if any they heve why the real estate of said Christian Shocky dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Record of said court certified this 23d day of November, A D 1846.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Dec 29

APPEALS.

PURSUANT to various acts of Assembly relating to county rates and levies, the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county will hold appeals at the times and places following:

At the house of George Parker for Jenner township, on Monday the 22nd day of February.

At the house of *Jeremiah* Hite in Davidsville, for Conemaugh, on Tuesday the 23d day of February.

At the house of Daniel Berkey for Paint, on Wednesday the 24th day of February.

At the house of George Specht for Shade, on Thursday the 25th day of February.

At the house of General John Hite in Stoystown, for Stoystown and Quemahoning, on Friday the 26th day of February.

At the house of Lewis Spangler for Stonycreek, on Saturday the 27th day of February.

At the house of John Brubaker in Berlin, for Berlin on Monday the 1st day of March, and on Tuesday the 2nd at the same place for Brothersvalley.

At the house of James Philson for Allegheny, on Wednesday the 3d day of March.

At the house of Daniel Lepley, Esq., for Southampton, on Thursduy the 4th day of March.

At the house of George Long for Greenville, on Friday the 5th day of March.

At the house of William Dehaven in Salisbury, for Elklick, on Saturday the 6th day of March.

At the house of Peter Meyers for Summit, on Monday the 8th day of March.

At the house of Samuel Elder in Petersburgh, for Addison, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th and 10th days of March.

At the house of Jacob N. Hartzell for Turkeyfoot, on Thursday the 11th day of March.

At the house of John Weller for Milford, on Friday the 12th day of March.

At the Commissioners' Office on Saturday the 13*th* day of March, for Somerset borough, and on Monday the 15th at the same place for Somerset township.

When and where all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by the assessment and valuation of their property &c. may attend if they think proper. Innkeepers who may feel aggrieved by the yearly rental made by the Assessors, are also requested to attend. The Assessors of the several townships and boroughs are required to attend the appeals at the times and places mentioned above.

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Comr's.

Attest,
R. L. STEWART, Cl'k.
January 19, 1847.

Jayne's Medicines.

31) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Lewis C Levin, Esq , the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of Jayne's Expectorant. He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours and he now found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend Jayne's Expectosant as superior to all other medicines for the cure of all the various Pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr D JAYNE. No. 8 south third street. Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr Jayne we know that he is no quack and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up; but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician and the expense of great labor.—Hartford (Conn.) Daily Review.

30) JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE has gladdened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life rosy health by this celebrated specific.—It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combines the virtues of a tonic with those of an alterative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

THE MONEY is always returned if Jayne's Carminative does not produce the most decided benefit in Cholics, sick Headache, Griping Pains, Diarrhoea, & all derangement of the stomach & bowels.

IT NEVER FAILS.—The American Hair Dye never fails when used as directed, to change the hair from any color, to a beautiful auburn or jet black.

PILES—Half the cases of Piles are caused by the irritation of small worms. Jayne's Vermifuge cures all such cases by removing the worms and imparting a healthy tone to the bowels.

ASTHMA or PHTHISIC is caused by a lodgement of the phlegm or mucus in the air-cells, which obstructs the passage of the air through the wind tubes. Jayne's Exectorant removes the obstruction with the greatest facility.

Prepared at No. 8, south third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the **9th** day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN.
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Many of the public journals, of both parties, are beginning to discuss the merits of their respective favorites for the Presidency, and it is quite apparent that neither party will lack material from which to make a selection.

Among the names mentioned by Whig journals we notice those of Gen. SCOTT, General TAYLOR, Mr. CRITTENDEN and Judge McLEAN, all good men; and we might add to the list, the name of JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, than whom there is not a more substantial Whig in the nation.

Gen. Cass, Silas Wright, John C. Calhoun, and Thomas H. Benton are the prominent aspirants in the Democratic ranks, though there may be others looking for the nomination.

The indications at present are, that neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Polk will run again.

THE WAR.—The war with Mexico has already cost the nation a large amount of money and many valuable lives, and will in all likelihood cost much more before it is over. The opinion has been frequentiy expressed, that Mexico must indemnify our Government for all the expenses of the war, and that a peace would not be concluded upon any other terms. Yet, in the face of this opinion, promulgated by the friends of the Administration, the President asks for $3,000,000 to enable him to conclude a peace. How is this? Which party is to pay the piper?

In an other column we give an account of an attack upon Captain May and his men by the Mexicans. Later accounts state the Captain's loss to be eleven men and their horses. Their fate is not known, but it is supposed they were carried off prisoners.

☞The amount of anthracite coal shipped annually from the Pennsylvania mines, is about 2,000,000 tons, and the number of persons engaged in mining and transporting it, including their families, is computed at 15,000.

Judge Banks, we learn from the Reading Journal, would enter upon his duties as State Treasurer on yesterday. He has appointed Samuel L. Jackson, of Reading, his chief clerk.

☞Lieut. Fowler, has opened a rendezvous in Cumberland, for the enlistment of recruits, to serve during the war, or for five years, whichever they prefer.

☞Gov. Young, of New York, has pardoned the persons who were imprisoned for their participation in the anti-rent disturbances.

☞The U. S. Quartermaster has chartered at New Orleans thirty vessels for the Gull service, at $6,000 per month, each.

☞The Legislature of New Jersey has re-elected Hon. Jacob W. Miller (Whig) to the United States Senate.

☞The letter of Gen. Taylor, which we publish on first page, it is now understood, was addressed to Gen. Gaines.

☞A Bill has been reported in our State Legislature providing for the election of Deputy Attorney Generals.

☞We had a severe snow storm here on Wednesday afternoon and the night following.

GEN. TAYLOR.

It is rumored that this gallant officer is to be recalled on account of the letter recently written by him to Gen. Gaines, and in which he presents the conduct of the Administration in the Mexican war in no very favorable light. That the Administration is dissatisfied with his letter, is evident enough; but that it will undertake to remove him upon that ground, we do not believe. Gen. Taylor has been engaged in a difficult and an arduous service, and has thus far accomplished all that could have been expected from any one with similar means. He has been all along contending against a vastly superior force, and has beaten the enemy wherever he has encountered him. The Administration, therefore, has nothing to gain, but every thing to lose, by an investigation—and if Gen. Taylor be removed from his command, he will undoubtedly demand the fullest investigation, both into his own conduct and that of the Administration. But, we repeat, we do not credit the rumor.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE TREASURY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the call of the Senate, (on motion of Mr. CAMERON,) was yesterday transmitted to that body. Having had no opportunity of perusing it, much less of obtaining a copy, we are only able to state, in general terms, that, with a view to augment the revenue, the Secretary recommends an INCREASE of ten per cent. on the present duty on iron and coal, and twenty per cent. on sugar; and a REDUCTION of five per cent. on the existing duty on manufactures of iron; these additional duties to be pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of loans to the Government.—NAT. INT:

THE ADDITIONAL ARMY BILL.

The Bill from the House of Representatives, which has been for some days before the Senate, for raising a large additional Regular Military force, yesterday passed that body, having been amended in several particulars, and especially by the introduciion of provisions for the allowance of bounty-lands to persons serving in the War. These amendments require, of course, the concurrence of the House of Representatives, and will bring the whole subject again before that body.—NAT. INT.

McLEAN MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

The McLEAN meeting at Pittsburg on the 25th ult., was well attended. The MAYOR of the city presided, assisted by five Vice Presidents. JAS. DUNLAP, Esq., chairman of the committee for that purpose presented a series of able resolutions, which were passed. Among them we find the following:

RESOLVED, That the Hon. JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, be recommended to the people of the United States as the man distinguished by such virtues and qualifications (as mentioned in a previous resolution) and in the support of whom every Whig patriot and well wisher of the country can unite.

The meeting also passed resolutions in favor of the Tariff, in favor of a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, against the Sub-Treasury. Also the following:

RESOLVED, That, however willing to sustain the country right or wrong, the meeting deplores the war with Mexico as unnecessary, expensive, rapacious and demoralizing.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Jas. Dunlap, Esq., and others.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Victoria, describes the following scene as having occurred shortly after Gen. Taylor's arrival at that place:

"Gen. Taylor visited the Illinois Volunteers yesterday, and the way the boys crowded around him threatened immediate suffocation. By way of salutation, I verily believe the old General pulled his cap five thousand times, and I was looking every minute to see him pull the front piece off. The General was mounted on a large and gentle mule, whilst his Orderly rode a splendid dragoon horse, and was himself dressed in a clean and handsome uniform whilst the General had on that same old black frock coat, and a big Mexican straw hat. Mr. Fannin, the orderly, got about six salutes to Taylor's one, the "Suckers" taking him for the General, and wondering why they called him OLD Taylor. When at last they found out that the old ranchero was the sure-enough General, they inferred, from his plain appearance, that it would be nothing amiss to offer him a hand to shake, and they went at it with such good will, that. by the time the two regiments finished squeezing it, there could have been litle feeling left in it. As he rode off, there were many who wondered whether that was the animal on which he charged the Mexicans."

According to the old maxim, those who pay the fidler have a right to dance. But the Washington Union takes issue with the maxim, and insists that, although the people will have to foot the expenses of the war, they have no right to discuss its merits!—Alb. Jour.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

CAPTURE OF VICTORIA.

The brig Georgiana, from Tampico, has arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates to the 14th inst.

Col. Kenney arrived at Tampico on the 12th, direct from Victoria, with despatches from General Taylor to General Shields, to suspend operations for the present.

Gen. Taylor had entered Victoria with Gen. Quitman on the 9th.

Gen. Quitman had driven the Mexicans before him for thirty or forty miles before entering Victoria. The Mexican force was very reluctant to give up the place, and only retired at one side, as Gen. Quitman was entering on the other. Having no cavalry with him, he could not pursue the retreating enemy.

Col. Kenney parted with Gen. Taylor at Monte Morales, and pushed on towards Victoria with Gen. Quitman, thence proceeding alone to Tampico. There was no reason to suppose that Generals Butler and Worth had moved from Saltillo, though it was so reported.

The Mexican Army is believed to be not far off, though the Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood of Saltillo are now supposed to have been the advanced party of some 1,500 or 2,000 men kept in position on this side of the desert between Saltillo and San Luis, to destroy the water tanks in case the American army should move in force in the direction of San Luis.

This fact precludes the idea of any serious attack upon Generals Worth or Wool being meditated, the object of the Mexicans being only to keep a watch upon the American forces, and retreat before any advance to cut off the supplies of water.

Col. Kenney brought a rumor to Tampico. that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ult., and verbal news was brought to New Orleans by the Georgiana, to the effect that Santa Anna had pleced himself between Generals Taylor and Worth with 35,000 men, and that a general action was immediately expected. This probably was merely a repetition of the rumors before received by way of Matamoras.

From the contents of private letters received, however, there is little doubt that a large Mexican force, consisting mostly of cavalry, were at Tula at the last dates, under General Valentia. Generals Urrea, Romero, and Fernandez, were also reported to be in the vicinity on the 1st of January. Gen. Taylor had sent forward Col. May to examine a mountain pass between Monte and Morales and Labradores, and on his return he took another pass leading to Lenares, where he was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear guard cut off by rolling stones down into the pass.

It was a dangerous spot, the pass being scarcely wide enough for the horsemen to go through in single file. Col. May, however, managed to get away with his main body, and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return on foot to succour the rear guard, but he was to late, as the enemy had retreated with their prize.

At one time the dragoons were almost at the mercy of the Mexicans, had the latter discharged their pieces with accuracy, as they occupied a position directly over the heads of our troops. Col. May's loss had not been ascertained, or whether any of his men were killed.

There can be no doubt that Generals Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson and Pillow were at Victoria with a large force. Gen. Shields, with 650 men, were marched from Tampico on the 10th, towards Allamira, it was supposed, with the object of opening a communication with Gen. Taylor at Victoria.

From two or three thousand Mexican troops were between Tampico and Victoria, with which it is supposed General Shields might have an engagement. The force remaining at Tampico was 950.—The market was amply supplied with American merchandise.

Gol. Kenney states that the Mexican force at San Luis was 30,000 strong, and the whole Mexican force in the field was 50,000. The Capture of Tampico, he states, had created the greatest excitement throughout the country.

Generals Butler, Worth, and Wool, had 8,000 men at Saltillo, considered to be the flower of the army. Col. Kenney speaks confidently of their success in case of an engagement.

Generals Taylor and Patterson, with 6000 men, were at Victoria waiting orders from Gen. Scott. It was not supposed that any movement would be made against San Luis, but that the mountain passes would be retained and Vera Cruz subjected by land, which it was supposed would be attacked on Gen. Scott taking the command.

FROM BRAZIL.

The ship Courier has arrived at New York from Rio Jeneiro, whence she sailed on the 26th of December. She reports that the "California Expedition" left Rio for its destination on the 29th of November, somewhat shorn of its unmercial force by desertion. The deserters were seeking employment on shore and on board the various ships in port.

The third seamen of the *Columbia* had been released by the Brazilian Government; the other two and Lieut. Davis were set at liberty some time before, as the former accounts advised us.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, Commander PENNINGTON, arrived from Montevideo on the 12th of December. The frigate *Columbia*, Capt. Rousseau, sailed for Montevideo on the 3d.

Accounts from Montevideo to the first of December had been received. They were that General RIVERA was preparing to resume hostilities, having 4,000 men under his command. Gen. ORIBE was inactive.

Married:

On Thursday the 4th inst., by Rev. P. Rizer, Mr. CORNELIUS L. RICE, to Miss ELIZABETH ROBERTS, all of Somerset Borough.

On the 25th Jan., by Rev. Charles Young, Mr. MARK COLLINS, to Miss ELLEN BRUBAKER, all of Berlin Borough.

On the 31st Dec., by the same, Mr. STEWART HOON, of Allegheny township, to Miss CAROLINE DOM, of Berlin borough.

On Thursday the 21st ult., by Rev. H. R. Kern, Mr. SIMON WATERS, of Davidsville, to Miss ELIZABETH MASON, of Stoystown borough.

Another Proof.

Mr. Mason:—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC which I obtained from you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. For nearly a year previous to using the Tonic, my hair had been falling out, and had become very thin and weak—and for about six months I was very much afflicted with Scalded Head, the sores covering almost the entire head; after using the Tonic for about two months, my head was completely cured, and my hair fully restored, and is now growing finely.

Respectfully yours, &c.
SAMUEL W. VAN FLEET.
Somerville, January 24, 1844.

WHOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

To Parents: *Jayne's Expectorant* is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Whooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease—shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea-spoonful will certainly cure CROUP in infants and young children, in half an hour and an hour. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually by always keeping it on hand, ready for any emergency.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa, Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

☞REMARKABLE CURES.☜

☞Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

Mrs. Wimer.

☞OR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED.

The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq. a citizeu of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843.

Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable midicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best efforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expecterant, and hectic, together with night sweats soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily proxysms of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every proxysm would be her last.

The physians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contuary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness.

Yours truly,
JOHN WIMER.

☞The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y

Now for a Bargain!

JOHN GEBHART, of Pittsburgh, wishes to rent or sell his FARM and TAVERN STAND, on the turnpike, 8 miles west of Somerset.

Apply to the owner, at Pittsburgh, or to Michael A. Sanner or Simon Gebhart, Somerset. [Feb 2.]

Stray Bull.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Somerset township, in July last, a red and white spotted Bull, about two years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

feb 2. MICHAEL MAURER.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Magdalena Glessner, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, of said township, all persons indebted to said estate are reqested to attend at the house of Peter Miller in Roxbury, on *Saturday, the 13th of March*, next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JOSEPH GLESSNER.
EDWARD GLESSNER.
Feb. 2, 1847—6t Admr's.

A Valuable Farm at PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned is desirous to sell the Plantation on which he now resides, situate in Brothersvalley township, about half a mile south west of the Borough of Berlin, containing

214½ Acres and allowance,

and are thereon erected a good two-story dwelling house, bank barn, spring house and other buildings; the whole is under good fence.

There is an abundance of *COAL and LIMESTONE* on the premises; an excellent bank has been opened; he has, also, lately erected a

Large Coke-Oven

conveniently to the bank, and is now in full blast.

There are a number of never-failing springs of water, an excellent Orchard of choice fruit, and good timber thereon.

For terms apply to the subscriber.
SAMUEL KUHNS.
February 2, 1847—3t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 15th day of February next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Lichty, administrator of Jasob Saylor, dec'd,

The final account of Tobias Musser and George Walker, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Philip Weigley dec'd.

The account of John Maust administrator of Jonas Maust, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Lepley, administrator of Christian Shockey, who was administrator of George Albright, dec'd.

The account of John Bradfield acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Grier, dec'd.

The account of George Meese, administrator &c. of Christian Rice, deceased.

The account of Joshua Rhoads, administrator of Mary Dwire, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Coleman and Jacob J. Coleman, administrators of John N. Coleman, who was Executor of Elizabeth Flick, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Gaumer, administrator of Henry Kennel, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Kimmel, Guardian of Henry, Catharine, John and William Rink.

The account of Otho S Mitchell, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Mitchell, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Lepley, administrator &c. of Christian Shockey, dec'd.

The account of A. H. Philson, George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators of William G. Walker, dec'd.

The account of John Schneider, administrator de bonis non of Peter Fleck, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
January 12, 1847. Register.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of March next. Those neglecting to comply with this request will compel me, though unpleasant to me, to place their accounts into the hands of proper officers for collection.

GEORGE L. GORDON.
January 12, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of *JOHN D. REESE*, late of Shade township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the store of Snyder & Zimmerman, in the borough of Stoystown, on Friday, the 5th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN H. SNYDER,
JOHN REESE,
jan. 26.—6t.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Will, Sr. late of Stonycreek tp., deceased, are requested to meet the undersigned Executors, at the office of Gebhart and Forward, in Somerset, on Saturday the 20th of February next, to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

Wm. WILL.
JACOB WILL,
Jan. 12* of Stonycreek tp. Ex'rs.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

At the Railroad Depot,

CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Stewert, Hon. H. W. Beeson } Fayette co.
Hon. J. S. Black, Col. I. Ankeny, Jonas Keim, Esq. } Somerset Pa
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig. Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS:

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO:* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES:

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE

IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespecifully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the'

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled.* without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught, It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passesoff into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at theEagle Foundry in BerlinSomerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 15 1846-3m.

JOB PRINTING,

NEITLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

In the Treasury of the County of Somerset, Pennsylvania, from the 10th day of January, A. D. 1846, to the 4th day of January, A. D. 1847, both days inclusive.

MILLER TREDWELL, ESQ., TREASURER, IN account with the Commissioners of said County.

Debtor.

To amounts received from the following persons:

From Andrew Stewart, late Treasurer,			$291 17
John Starner, fine			10 00
John L. Snyder, late Treasurer,			20 00
Jonathan Rhoads, fine			20 00
William Morrison, fine			20 00
Abraham Kimmel, recognizance			100 00
COLLECTORS.			
John A. Snyder,	Somerset Borough,	for 1842	13 57
John Hite,	Stoystown do	do	61 07
Michael Sanner,	Turkeyfoot	do	5 28
Deniel Martz,	Allegheny	1843	78 38
Joseph Johnson,	Stoystown Borough	do	2 55
William P. Schell,	Somerset do	do	3 22
Henry J. Heiple,	do township	do	73 59
Samuel H. Brook,	Addison	1844	139 72
George Mowry,	Allegheny	do	5 72
John Chorpenning,	Milford	do	229 00
Samuel Swank,	Quemahoning	do	28 79
George Foy,	Stoystown borough	do	22 50
Jacob Berkebile,	Shade	do	53 00
Thomas Hanna,	Turkeyfoot	do	181 85
John H. Benford,	Somerset borough	do	11 61
Joseph Chorpenning,	do township	do	200 00
William Hardin,	Addison	1845	277 31
David Weisel,	Allegheny	do	25 84
John G. Walker,	Brothersvalley	do	101 89
John L. Hook,	Berlin borough	do	42 90
Joseph Yoder,	Conemaugh	do	60 00
Benjamin Lowry,	Greenville	do	40 00
Abraham Simpson,	Jenner	do	192 76
John Hay,	Milford	do	393 64
Moses Miller,	Paint	do	72 86
Simon Shaffer,	Quemahoning	do	146 06
Daniel Serber	Shade	do	102 07
Joseph Long,	Stonycreek	do	232 87
Valentine Lepley,	Southampton	do	151 43
Rogers Marshall,	Stoystown borough	do	5 00
John Neff,	Somerset do	do	32 77
Samuel Coleman,	do township	do	283 75
Aaron Schrack,	Turkeyfoot	do	353 78
William Burgess,	Addison	1846	281 00
Henry Wolfobe,	Allegheny	do	97 00
Henry Sutter,	Brothersvalley	do	510 87
Alexander H. Philson,	Berlin Borough	do	95 00
George Masters,	Conemaugh	do	192 50
Peter C. Meyers,	Elklick	do	374 48
Samuel Hochstetler,	Greenville	do	150 00
David Richards	Jenner	do	267 70
Samuel Barkley,	Milford	do	611 00
Henry Custer,	Paint	do	90 00
David Zimmerman,	Quemahoning	do	189 00
Michael Shirer,	Stoystown Borough	do	52 20
Moses Berkeypile,	Shade	do	58 74
Adam Brant,	Stonycreek	do	180 50
Daniel Lichty,	Summit	do	237 00
Peter Troutman,	Southampton	do	110 54
Andrew Stewart,	Somerset borough	do	143 50
Jonathan Lenhart.	Somerset township	do	594 95
Jacob N. Hartzell,	Turkeyfoot	do	203 00
Michael Stufft,	Conemaugh	1844	30 00
Amount received, unseated land taxes,			338 76
Estrays sold,			3 00
			$8896 69

Credits.

By Payments and Disbursements as follows:

Paid Grand Jurors,		$384 12½
Traverse Jurors,		983 37½
State Prosecutions.		
Commonwealth vs.	Infield,	$142 96
Commonwealth vs.	Long,	104 73
Commonwealth vs.	Clark,	37 31
Commonwealth vs.	Lape,	33 73
Commonwealth vs,	Moyer and Bottger,	22 88
Other Prosecutions,		174 07
		515 68
Bridge Building.		
Henry Foust,	1845	$105 00
John Mong,	1846	1411 00
John Penrod,	do	300 00
John Snider,	do	125 00
C. Beam,	do	172 00
		2113 00
Assessments.		
Addison township,	for 1846	19 00
Allegheny do	1845	14 12½
Allegheny do	1846	18 62½
Brothersvalley township,	do	18 12½
Berlin borough,	do	13 12½
Conemaugh township,	do	17 62½
Elklick do	do	15 12½
Greenville do	do	12 62½
Jenner do	do	19 12½
Milford do	do	27 12½
Paint do	do	15 62½
Quemahoning do	do	16 12½
Somerset do	do	31 12½
Southampton do	do	21 12½
Summit do	do	14 62½
Shade do	do	20 12½
Stonycreek do	do	17 12½
Somerset Borough	do	14 12½
Stoystown do	do	9 12½
Turkeyfoot township	do	21 12½
		354 87½
Election Expenses.		
Addison township,	for 1845	17 40
do do	1846	42 10
Allegheny do	do	52 25
Brothersvalley township	do	30 76
Berlin borough	do	28 68
Conemaugh township	do	33 67
Elklick do	do	39 24
Greenville do	do	35 60
Jenner do	do	32 14
Milford do	do	32 05
Paint do	do	32 74
Quemahoning do	do	32 86
Somerset Borough	do	22 40
Somerset township	1845	5 40
do do	1846	21 96
Southampton township	do	37 20
Summit do	do	35 70
Stonycreek do	do	20 57
Shade do	do	22 55
Stoystown borough	do	31 80
Turkeyfoot township	do	34 46
General Election	do	16 00
		637 38

Commissioners' Pay.

Solomon Knee	for 1845	$ 00	
Frederick Weimer	do	4 50	
Frederick Weimer	1846	116 26	
John R King	1845	2 00	
John R. King	1846	93 50	
Peter Berkey	do	134 00	
John Mong	do	16 50	
			369 76
R. L. Stewart, Clerk			188 03

Auditors' Pay.

John Mong	18 00	
C. M. Hicks	18 00	
Isaac Kauffman	16 50	
Clerks	31 00	
		83 50

Poor House Commissioners.

George Walker	16 50	
Benjamin Kimmel	13 50	
George Chorpenning	13 50	
David Levan	13 50	
Peter Putman	13 50	
John Hoffman	16 50	
John Hanna	21 00	
		105 00

Prothonotary Fees.

Samuel W. Pearson	111 85	
A. J. Ogle	136 82	
		24 867

Sheriffs' Fees,

For selecting and summoning Jurors, &c.

J. Knepper, selecting and filling wheel	27 00	
J. Phillipi	128 84	
		155 84

Prison Expenses.

Boarding, Jail Fees, &c.

Jacob Phillipi,	$19 65	
Samuel Griffith,	34 37	
		554 02

Conveying Convicts to Western Penitentiary.

Jacob Phillipi	125 00	
Samuel Griffith	50 00	
		175 00

Surveying Township line.

John Witt	21 00	
J. J. Stutzman	21 00	
Henry L. Holbrook	33 00	
		75 00

Recording.

R. R. Marshall, Index to Docket in Proth'y's Office,	132 30	
William H. Picking	1 56	
		133 86
Attorney General's fees		52 00
Constables returns to Court		117 51
Constables attending Court		61 00
Court Crier		50 85
Ironing Prisoners		17 62½
Monies Refunded		56 06
Printing		204 75
Stationary and assessment blanks		42 75
Dockets		60 00
Merchandize		46 88
Postage		1 63
Public Repairs		261 42
Fuel		56 44
Road views		225 00
Bridge views		50 00
Fox scalps		150 00
Wildcat scalps		12 12½
Wolf scalps		12 12½
Miscellaneous		74 50
Supervisors' orders		52 45
		8431 08
Treasurer's Commission 2¾ per cent.		231 85
		8662 93
Balance due the County,		233 76
		$8896 69

We the undersigned, Auditors of Somerset County, do certify, that we have examined the foregoing accounts between the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and find the above statement of them to be correct and true, and that there appears to be a balance due the County of $233 76.

Given under our hands and seals at Somerset, the 8th day of January, 1847.

Attest, C. M. HICKS, (L.S.)
R. Forward, I. KAUFFMAN, (L.S.)
Clerk to Auditors. S. J. LICHTY. (L.S.)

Outstanding Debts due to the County.

Subject to Exonerations and Commissions of Collectors, viz:

From Jacob Flickinger,	Berlin borough	1842	38 08
Christian Shockey,	Greenville township	1844	18 75
Samuel H. Brook,	Addison do	do	98 48
John Chorpenning,	Milford do	do	125 56
George Foy,	Stoystown borough	do	32 57
Jacob Berkepile,	Shade township	do	26 25
Joseph Chorpenning,	Somerset township	do	146 96
William Harden,	Addison township	1845	198 43
David Wisel,	Allegheny township	do	82 28
Joseph Yoder of W.	Conemagh township	do	93 88
Benjamin Lowry,	Greenville township	do	29 98
John Hay,	Milford township	do	57 21
Daniel Sorber,	Shade township	do	50 95
Joseph Long,	Stonycreek township	do	42 14
Valentine Lepley,	Southampton township	do	83 85
Rogers Marshall,	Stoystown borough	do	32 60
John Neff,	Somerset borough	do	22 67
Samuel Coleman,	Somerset township	do	190 51
William Burgess,	Addison township	1846	195 53
Henry Wolfobe,	Allegheny township	do	108 62
Henry Suter,	Brothersvalley township	do	105 95
Alexander H. Philson,	Berlin borough	do	32 71
George Masters,	Conemaugh township	do	80 52
Samuel Hochstetler,	Greenville township	do	29 60
David Richards,	Jenner township	do	292 42
Henry Custer,	Paint township	do	24 71
David Zimmerman,	Quemahoning township	do	132 33
Michael Shearer,	Stoystown borough	do	45 19
Moses Berkepile,	Shade township	do	150 67
Adam Brant,	Stonycreek township	do	341 90
Peter Troutman,	Southampton township	do	144 53
Andrew Stewart,	Somerset borough	do	87 88
Jonathan Lenhart,	Somerset township	do	443 63
Jacob N. Hartzell,	Turkeyfoot township	do	266 56
Joshua F. Cox,			25 00
Solomon Knee,			9 12
John B. Miller,			46 00
			$3933 84

SOMERSET COUNTY, SS.

IN compliance with an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset County, do publish the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, for the year 1846, which we hereby certify to be correct. Witness our hands and seal of office, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1847.

Attest, JOHN R. KING,
R. L. Stewart, PETER BERKEY,
Clerk to Comm'rs. JOHN MONG,
Commissioners.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing.

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CAUTION.

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17–3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves,* of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents. without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a coustant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.